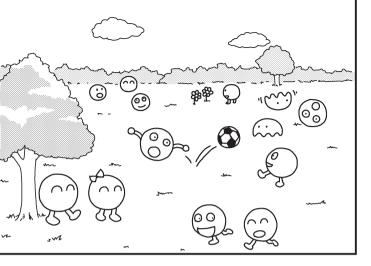
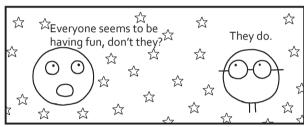
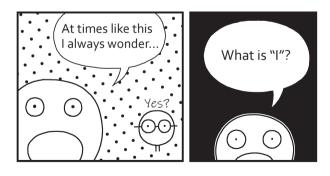
## Chapter 3 What is "I"?

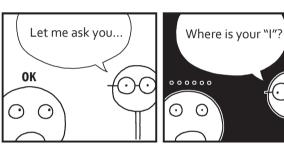


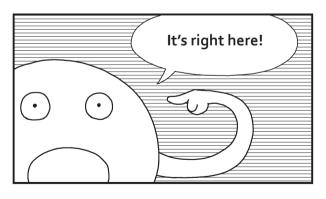


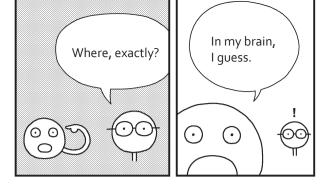


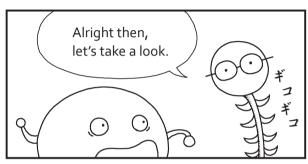


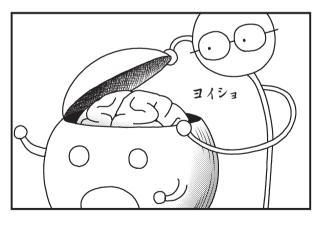


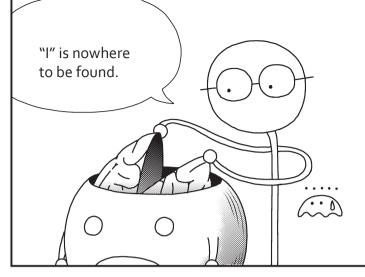




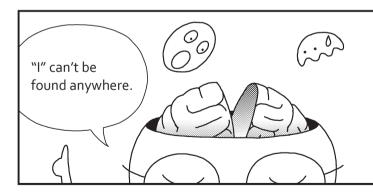


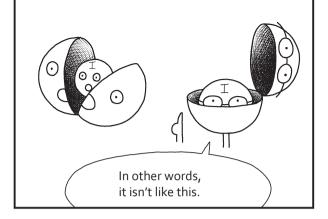


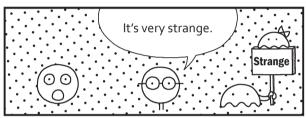


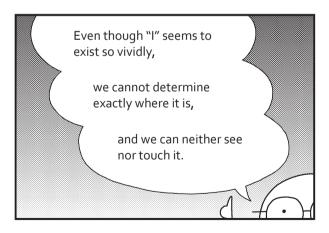


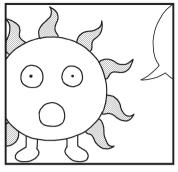




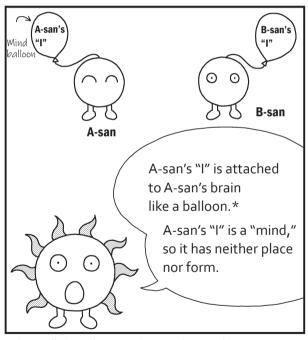




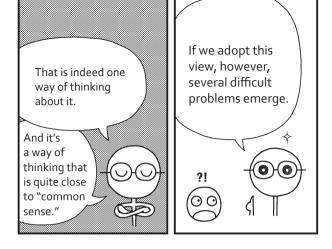


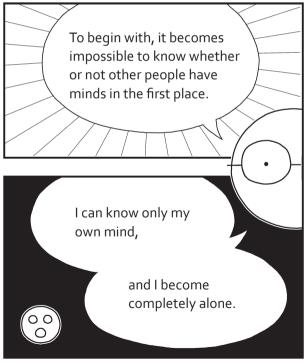


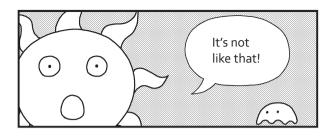


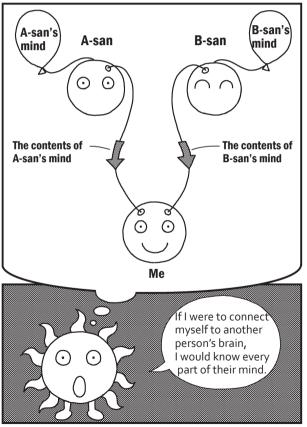


\* This is called "epiphenomenalism." In this view there is a one-way transmission of information from my brain to my mind







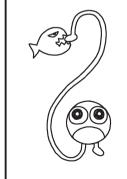


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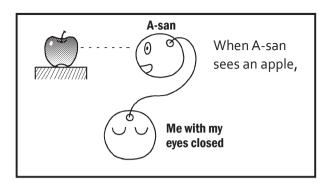


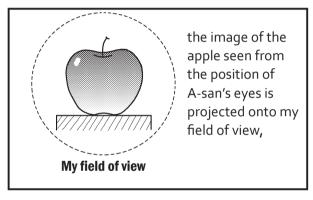




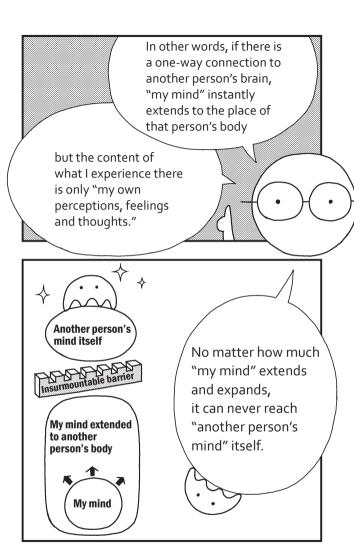


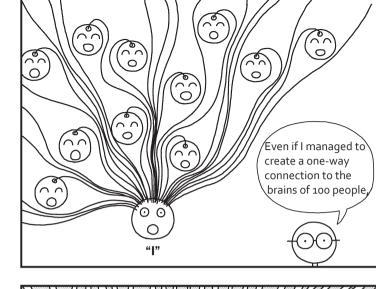
but I presumably feel this pain as if it were a pain felt in "my own foot" that is extended to the place of A-san's body.

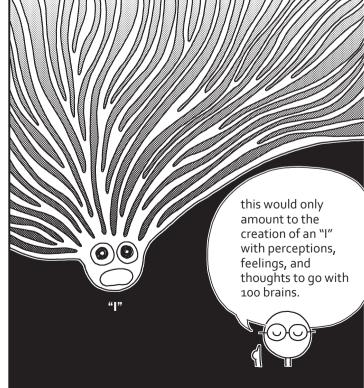


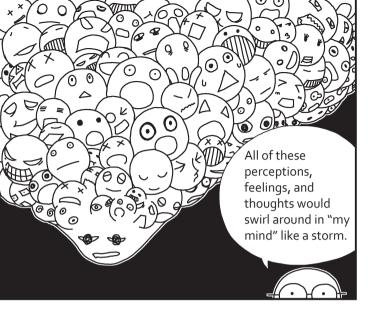






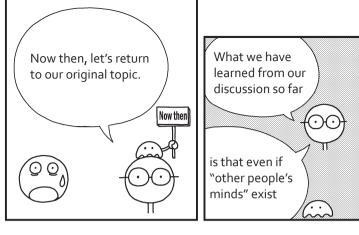


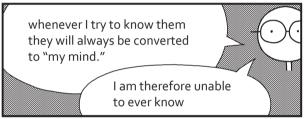


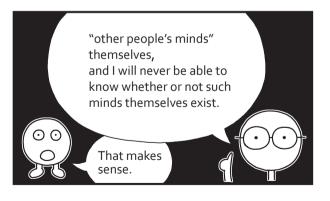


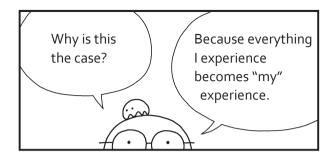
These perceptions, feelings and thoughts I cannot control would become no more than just another part of "my mind."



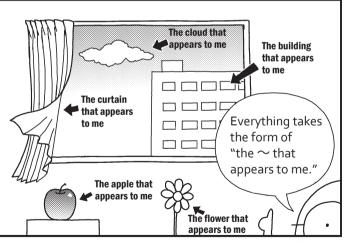








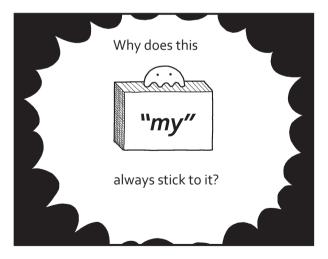
Take visual perception, for example.

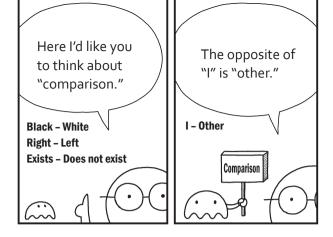


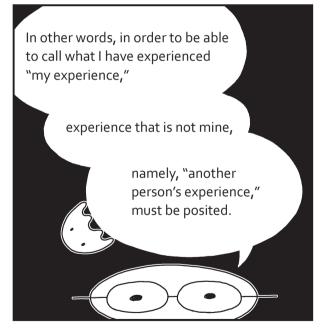
\* In philosophy "experience" includes seeing, hearing, and feeling.

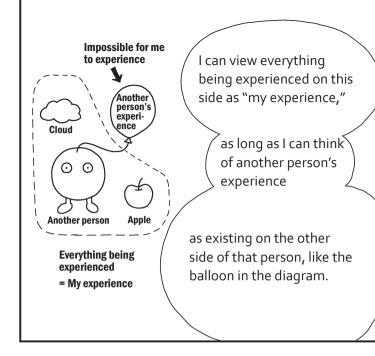
No matter what sort of thing we are talking about, the moment I see, feel or think it, it becomes "my" experience.

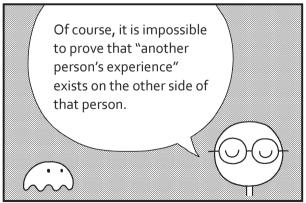
Why does everything I experience become "my" experience?











Nevertheless, however, in practice I live my life with the conviction that "another person's experience" must exist.





Based on this conviction, another arises: "Everything being experienced on this side must be

It must be correct to call what is experienced on this side "my experience."

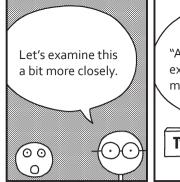
'my experience.""



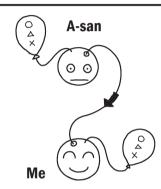
"Another person's experience" must lie hidden over there.



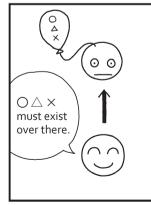






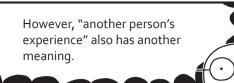


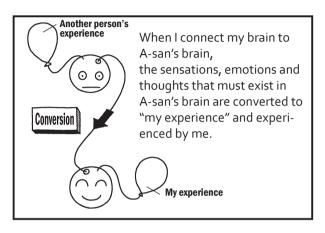
One is a bundle of sensations, emotions, and thoughts that could presumably be experienced as "my experience" if a connection to another person's brain were established.\*

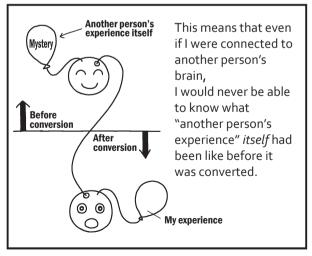


I live my life assuming that this bundle of sensations, emotions, and thoughts exists in the brain of A-san I see in front of me.

<sup>\*</sup> This is called "counterfactual experience."









## Another person's experience ①

..... a bundle of sensations, emotions, and thoughts that could be known if a connection to the person's brain were established.

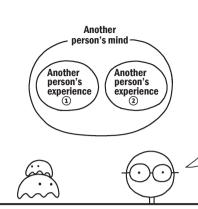
## Another person's experience ②

..... Another person's experience itself, which could not be known even if I were connected to that person's brain, and which cannot be empirically understood. This is a mysterious being that is thought to exist bound to the other person's brain.\*

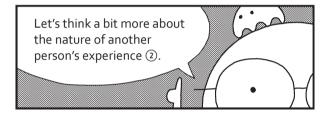


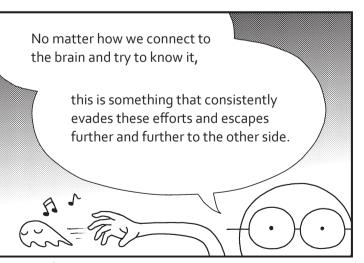
<sup>\*</sup>This is called an "other mind" ("alter ego" in Husserl's phenomenology).

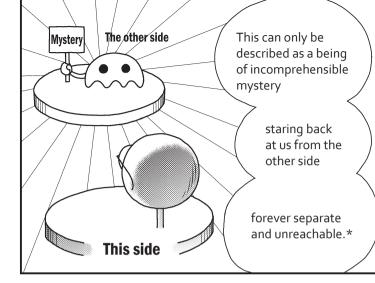
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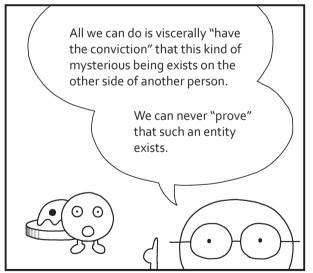


"Another person's mind" can be thought of as a phrase that includes both another person's experience ① and another person's experience ②.

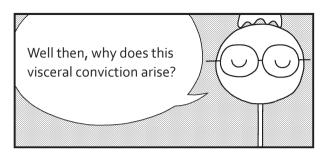


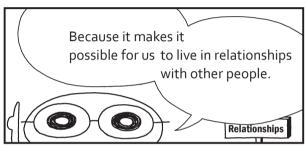


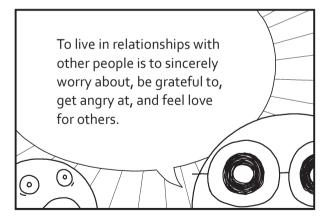


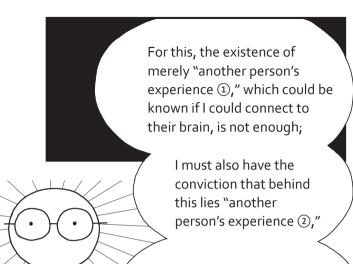


<sup>\*</sup> This is also called the "equiprimordial subject."

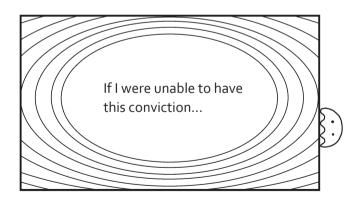


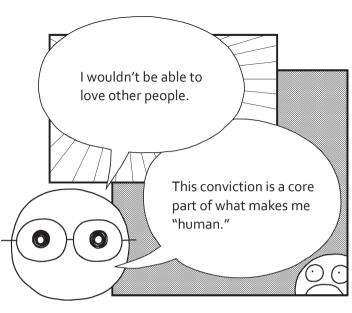


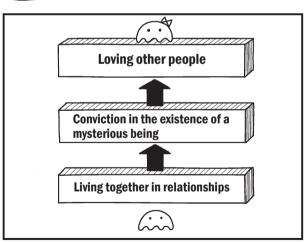


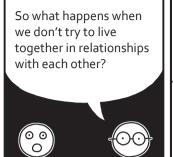


a mysterious being that is staring back toward this side.









In such cases, our conviction that there is a mysterious being behind other people presumably weakens,



and we may begin to think there is no mysterious being of any kind hidden behind other people, and that everything experienced is neither "my" experience nor

"someone else's" experience.

In a world of experi ences that do not belong to anyone,

